

The Faith of Columbus Its Reward

Christopher Columbus
(FROM A PAINTING BY RAPHAEL)

In Spite of Rebuffs and Trials Enough To Discourage Any Man Columbus Clung To His Theory of a Round World and To Him We Owe Our Existence As a Nation Today

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THIS YEAR in the celebration of Columbus Day there will be an international significance to the event arising out of the fact that we are now an ally of Italy in the great conflict. The ties between that country and ours have always been close and friendly and many of her sons have come to our shores and have become good American citizens. Their presence here and the respect they have for the great discoverer is perhaps the main reason for the setting aside of October 12th as a holiday upon which to do honor to the famous Italian whose faith, perseverance and courage opened the way to the Western Hemisphere several generations before it would have been done by any other navigator. Our citizens of Italian birth have taught us our duty in honoring the name and deeds of Columbus and all of our people of whatever nationality heartily join with those of Italian blood in paying an annual tribute to the man who sailed the unknown seas with a faith that no obstacle could shake with a determination that broke no opposition and with results to the destinies of nations that no prophetic vision could foresee.

Born in Genoa

There is some doubt as to the exact year of the birth of Columbus, but Washington Irving, who wrote his cel-



Columbus Showing the Sailors the New World (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

brated Life of Columbus, while he was the United States minister to Spain, believed it to be either 1451 or 1456. It is known, however, that he was of humble parents; and that his father, who followed the employment of a wool comber and who labored hard to support his family consisting of a wife, three sons and a daughter. The city in which he was born was at that time known as "Genoa the Superb," on account of the wonderful harbor, which was filled with shipping from all parts of Europe. The boy, Christopher, who was like many lads of today, loved to linger about the wharves and hear sailors tell of distant lands and his childish mind imbibed the love of travel. He was given a common school education, becoming proficient in writing, grammar and arithmetic.

Fought Pirates

When but fourteen years of age he was entrusted to the care of a relative by the name of Columbus to make his first voyage. This veteran seaman had already acquired distinction as a navigator and was an admiral in the Genoese navy. During his first voyage the boy studied every phase of navigation and sea warfare as well, for the waters at that time were infested with pirates, the forerunner of the U-boats of today, and every merchant vessel went to sea prepared for battle. While there is little record of these fights on the sea it is supposed that Columbus took part in many encounters and braved such dangers as our young men are doing at present and came out victorious. While he was under Admiral Columbus's command this officer was given charge of a squadron that sailed from Genoa in 1482, to aid King Rene in an attempt to recover his kingdom. The conflict lasted four years and young Christopher apparently made good, for afterward the Admiral sent him to the University of Padua, where he made rapid progress in such studies as geometry, geography, astronomy, navigation and map drawing. Always ambitious the young man was determined to find unknown lands. At one time he visited England, and from there made voyages with merchant vessels to the shores of Ireland.

The Landing of Columbus Oct. 12, 1492 (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

Ever restless he wandered from port to port studying everything he could find about navigation. During his voyages he sketched the shores and pondered over the vast and limitless lands far away in the boundless sea. Gradually he came to the conclusion that the world must be a globe and that by sailing directly west the shores of Asia would eventually be reached. He little dreamed of the vast land he was to discover in the waters between Europe and Asia. He consulted many navigators and astronomers of his day, but they failed to accept his theories and he worked alone on these ideas. He was poor and it required a large sum of money to carry out his plans. At the age of thirty-five he found himself in Lisbon, where he decided to fix his residence. Here he married the daughter of Bartholomew Perestrelo, one of the captains employed by Prince Henry in his early navigations, and who under his protection had discovered the island of Madeira. Columbus obtained possession of the journals and charts of this experienced navigator, and from them learned the course which the Portuguese had taken in making their discoveries and how they were guided and encouraged to make the attempt. To find out a passage by sea to the East Indies was the great object of that period and was regarded with as great a wonder as the plans of crossing the ocean by aeroplanes are today, and had Columbus lived at present he would probably be serving his government in some difficult war project. The fertility and riches of India had been known for years, for its spices and other valuable productions were in demand throughout Europe. The Venetians had already discovered a route, but it was long and difficult, and Columbus was determined to find another. He believed that the earth was spherical and wanted an opportunity to prove his theory.

Deeply Religious

Of a deeply religious nature he spent much of his time praying to the Virgin that some of the rulers would outfit him for a journey into the unknown West. Fully satisfied that his system was correct he was eager to set out. His long absence from Genoa had not dampened his love for that city, so he made his way to his birthplace and laid his plans before the Senate of Genoa, offering to make the discovery in their name, only to be refused and the idea hooted at by many.

Columbus Before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

But Columbus was not discouraged and with his remarkable faith he laid his project before King John II, of Portugal. This monarch listened to his plans, but there were politics in those days just as they are today and political influence kept the ruler from financing the project. His ideas were practically stolen and an expedition set out under the King's patronage, but when contrary winds arose the pilot put back and the voyage was a failure.

When Columbus learned of the treachery of the ruler of his adopted country he immediately quitted the kingdom and landed in Spain, about 1484. Now desperate over the failure to secure the needed funds he sent his brother Bartholomew to England to seek the aid of King Henry VIII, who was one of the most opulent rulers in Europe. During his voyage Bartholomew was captured by pirates, who held him a prisoner for several years. He finally made his escape and arrived in London so poor that he was compelled to make his living by selling maps until he could purchase decent clothing to lay his brother's plans before the King. This ruler listened to the story of the project and while he partly believed in the theory he refused to spend the money for the outfit.

Spain Accepts Plans

In the meantime Columbus decided to try the Spanish sovereigns. That country was at war with Granada, the last of the Moorish kingdoms of that country, and its finances were limited, yet he hoped to obtain some influence through the friars at the convent La Rabida. Science had not progressed

in Spain as far as it had in Portugal and his project was regarded as visionary. Yet his faith never wavered and he answered all their questions with such accuracy that he finally convinced one of them, the Queen's confessor that the earth was round. This priest promised to speak to the Queen and said he hoped to do some thing for the navigator.

But time went on and Columbus failed to reach the Spanish Court, and being unacquainted with the fate of his brother he resolved to visit England himself. He was ready to leave when Father Juan Perez, under whom he had placed his children in the convent to be educated, begged him to remain a little longer. The good father was so impressed by the intellect of the man and his firm belief in his theory of the roundness of the earth that he felt if Columbus was allowed to leave, Spain might be cheated out of a great enterprise.

A short time later Father Perez talked with Queen Isabella, the result being that Columbus received an invitation to appear at the Spanish Court. There he presented his case, and while the Queen looked with favor on the voyager the King regarded it as extravagant for the time being and again Columbus was put off. Indeed, one wonders at the faith of this great man and how at last he overcame all obstacles and lived to discover our great Continent, the people of whom did fair to have a say in all the world's affairs after the Kaiser has been crushed.

Granada finally surrendered and the King and Queen entered the city with great pomp. Columbus was in another part of Spain at that time and the Queen demanded that he be recalled. He was again presented to the Queen, who again listened patiently to his plans which he told in a plain matter of fact manner, declaring that he wanted no recompense for his work and that he would take possession of whatever he discovered in the name of Spain and teach the natives the religion of that country. If he failed he was ready to forfeit his life or be banished forever from the kingdom. The Queen was so impressed that she decided that the voyage must be financed by Spain and at once had a series of articles drawn

up to be signed by both Columbus and the rulers.

The art of shipbuilding during the fifteenth century was very crude, and the work on the vessels for the fleet was slow. The largest ship was named Santa Maria in honor of the Blessed Virgin, whom Columbus honored with a singular devotion. The second was called the Pinta, and was commanded by Martin Pinzon, while the third was in charge of Vincent Yanes Pinzon, two brothers. They were small boats such as few men would venture to take to sea at present, yet Columbus with ninety sailors and victuals for twelve months, was willing to set sail for an unknown land. The fitting out of the fleet cost about \$20,000. Before the start Columbus had all his men go to confession and partake of the Blessed Sacrament at La Rabida from Father Perez, and then set sail on Friday, August 3rd, 1492. Everything was under his sole command. The map which he used on this momentous voyage is still in existence. It is a curious looking affair and hangs in the marine museum at Madrid. He allowed himself but a few hours sleep each day and at all other times remained on deck.

Efforts Rewarded

Several times the sailors were near mutiny, but he managed to quiet their fears and persuade them to wait from day to day. His personality coupled with his great faith that they were sailing around the globe was accepted by the men for a long time, but finally they demanded that he return to Spain. But before Columbus had given them his answer the crew of the Nina picked up the branch of a tree covered with berries perfectly fresh. Columbus was sure land was near, and on October 11th, he ordered the sails of the ships to be furled and public prayers to be said, and the vesper hymn to the Virgin be sung. He also made an address to the crew. Early the next morning Columbus set foot upon land and took possession in honor of Ferdinand and Isabella. Columbus had discovered a new world. Let all honor be done to this famous man who had lived in the present day would have lived with our greatest men, in the accomplishment of big things.

PEACE TALK REACHES BOYS IN TRENCHES

Boche Hadn't Heard of News and Continued to Pepper Away at Allied Lines.

TANKS DON'T MIND MIRE

Lumber Out of Haze Like Huge Mud-turtles as They Move Against Enemy Lines—Clarksville (Texas) Negro Wishes He Were Home.

By DAMON RUNYON.

At the American Argonne Front, October 17 (Delayed in transmission).—Figuring that the advanced positions would be interesting in the news of the day, the headquarters of a heavy artillery outfit telephoned such details of the peace negotiations as had trickled up yesterday to the bunch with the light guns away up at the front.

The telephone service on the American front is very good. It is not quite satisfactory to give a man in a first line dugout a ring as it is to call up "Spring 3100, New York," but all things considered, the service is good.

The "heavies" got Captain Mill Brown, of Tennessee, on the wire. Brown was in charge of the "lights." He is a brother of Igna Brown, of New York, the newspaper man. Captain Mill listened intently to what the "heavies" had to say. When he had heard all the news, he answered dryly: "Well, I reckon nobody's told these kids opposite us yet. They're shelling hell out of us."

Boche Hadn't Heard News. The news was telephoned on to a French outfit still further ahead. The commander was quite excited about it, but his answer was in line with Brown's remark. "No, the boche, he don't know it," he said. "He is still fighting here."

From another light battery position, a voice that had a familiar sound to the listener in the "heavies" dugout came rasping along the wire. "Hey, who is that?" demanded the listener. "This is Frank Canahugh," said the voice. "Who are you?"

The old Dartmouth coach was well up amid the fighting with the light guns. He said Minot, the great Harvard back, was with his outfit. For a few minutes football was the topic of the conversation, with the shell fire making more racket at each end of the wire than the rooting section at the Yale-Harvard game.

This day produced mighty dreary weather. It rained. It was cold. A gray haze long over the world. Out of the grayness moved that everlasting parade of dripping infantry men, trucks, wagons, and artillery sloshing

to the front as the echoes of the thundering guns came drifting back. If the men could choose the days for battle, no man would ever choose such a day as this. The horses gave off steam, as they strained against the logs. The men went along kicking blobs of mud from their shoes with every step.

Tanks Don't Mind Mud. The rain seeped through one's very soul.

Tanks were used in the fighting this morning. It was the first time in this particular attack. Mud makes no difference to the tanks. They lumber out of the haze like big mud turtles as they move against the enemy lines.

The "heavies" and "lights" were pasting "Jerry's" lines with dreary monotony. The heavy artillery man has a prosaic job in this particular drive. He works on the Germans from a couple of miles away. Often he is shooting from behind hills. Big shells come drifting his way out of the distant horizon without him being able to see them.

The "lights" sometimes go forward right on the heels of the infantry. They are occasionally used to "pot" machine guns. However, back with the big guns life is precarious, even if it is largely routine. A whole flock of shells may fall into a battery without doing any damage, like a futile shot into a covey quail. Then, along will come one loose chunk of metal and cause all kinds of trouble.

Artilleryman "Goes West." The other day two heavy artillery men heard a shell wheezing in their direction. Both flung themselves on the ground, close together. Shells burst sixty yards from them. One man got up wholly unhurt, but the other man lay quite still. He was dead. A splinter from a shell had flipped along the ground and penetrated his neck.

Arthur Richardson, of Schroeder, N. Y., came out of the fight today. He talks in a slow, drawing voice. He was in a dugout this morning with two other men when a shell landed among them. Richardson's companions were killed.

If any possible psychologist is interested in what the soldiers are going to do after the war, he might talk to Jans Mortlock, a colored gentleman, who proclaims himself an engineer. Jans has been hanging around the fringes in much of the recent fighting, patching reads and what not. "Ah come from Clarksville, Reed River, Tex., yas-sah," said he today.

"Ah suddenly wish ah was back in ole Clarksville. Dere's no place like Clarksville, no sah. Ah got me one of those boche guns to take back to Clarksville to show to the folks. De's goin' to be mighty 'prised when ah tell them all ah see. Ah suddenly wish ah was back in Clarksville right this minit."

Cake For Coffee Pudding. Three ounces fat, one and one-fourth pounds sugar, one quart or three pounds light syrup, two ounces soda, one and one-half ounces salt, ten eggs, two quarts milk, four ounces cream tartar, three pounds wheat flour, three pounds corn or rice flour.

Cream thoroughly the fat and the sugar. Add the soda and the salt. Add alternately the syrup and the eggs, creaming after each addition; add the milk and vanilla; add the flour sifted with the cream of tartar. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

The Los Angeles Times says that "with prohibition in California, there will be fewer guides in the mountains who look like deer."

Buy Liberty Bonds.—Germans will soon wonder not only why the Germans have no friends, but why they have no allies.—Omaha Bee.

CHICAGO IN FINE WAY FOR TROUNCING

Vice Conditions, Unchecked by Local Officials, Attract Attention of Government.

CLEAN-UP IS ALREADY STARTED

State Health Officer Co-Operates With Military Authorities—Saloons, Too, May Feel Force of Ban.

The city of Chicago now becomes a vice zone and may become a dry zone as well as a result of the movement of the government to have the situation cleaned up as to make the city a safe place for the soldiers and sailors to be. Action has been taken independently of the city administration to get the proper and effective enforcement of the anti-vice and liquor law regulations. Mayor Thompson has been tardy in meeting the clean-up desires of the government, and his police head "had to be shown" by evidence gathered by private detectives that vice was almost unrestricted.

In answer to this attitude of Mayor Thompson and his police chief, Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, director of public health of Illinois, has created a vice zone for the city of Chicago which includes the roadhouses in and near Burnham. Dr. Drake has placed Dr. G. G. Taylor, of Elkhart, Ill., in charge. He will have a force of officers, detectives and investigators to get the necessary evidence to enable him to put on an effective campaign.

Captain George Anderson, representative of Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has been sent to Chicago with a view to getting the necessary action under way for protection of the service men who visit Chicago. There have been constant complaints against Chicago's vice and honor conditions, to all of which the administration has been unable or unwilling to correct. The investigation put on both by officials other than the city authorities and also city warfare organizations revealed conditions in Chicago to be decidedly unwholesome.

The cabarets were found to be vicious agencies first for the sale of liquor to service men and then in aid of the vice agencies. Ordinances and alleged cabaret restrictions were reported from Chicago, but with it all the vice and liquor forces showed such uninterrupted operation as to cause the navy department to take steps toward a remedy of the vicious conditions. The action of Dr. Drake takes the handling of the vice situation out of the hands of the city authorities which have constantly failed to correct the evil conditions, and will place the control of the action against the vice forces under the department of state public health which is operating in conjunction with the federal government.

The scope of operations is not as yet fully announced, but from the early statements, all vice forces in Chicago and Burnham districts will be searched out and wherever there

is found any venereal or vice disease the subjects will be quarantined and held for treatment. Inspectors and investigators are to be provided to make complete search for all vice practitioners and all people diseased with any of the vice infections. Treatment will be provided at the hands of the state, but must be had. All the diseased will be under quarantine. Dispensaries are to be organized for the distribution of medicine.

The relationship of the liquor interests and the vice forces of Chicago is unaffected through the many months of attempt to get a clean up of conditions in the city, where the first movement to get relief from vice has been necessarily a step towards curtailment of cabarets and saloons in their sale of liquor to service men. Mayor Thompson has been reported as not taking kindly to attempts of federal authorities in their attempt to get work under way for proper law enforcement to clean up the city. It was stated in reports emanating from Chicago that Mayor Thompson is largely sympathetic to the demands of the united societies which are advocates of the open town conditions of liquor and vice. The movement under way completely ignores the local authorities and becomes an action of the state and federal governments.

Investigations are reported under way by joint army and navy boards and important actions are expected to result from these investigations. The announcement sent out from the city of Chicago is to the effect that the city is to be placed under regulations in relation to liquor and vice, which will remove all ground for complaint and which if being done will completely change the moral complexion of Chicago. The great difficulty in getting relief and moral changes is claimed to be due to the heavy influence of the German and Austrian populations, which have fought, through the united societies, every attempt to clean up the city government. The movement is viewed as a necessity and as striking directly at enemy influence too long fostered and permitted in America's second city.

Buy Liberty Bonds

FOE AVIATOR CUTS PARACHUTE ROPES

Instance of Deliberate Hun Cruelty Related by Disabled American Balloonist.

By ROBERT EWELLES RITCHIE. Paris, Oct. 17.—An act of deliberate German cruelty four thousand feet above a certain battlefield was related to me today at the great hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, by an American balloonist, whose name cannot be mentioned because he is not yet listed as a casualty. This American was descending in a parachute when a German aviator deliberately cut the parachute ropes. Here is his story: "Another lieutenant observer and myself were up in a 'sausage.' We were not worried, because the German aviators had been very quiet lately.

"Suddenly a German pursuit plane dropped out of the clouds overhead in a straight nose dive toward us.

balloon, firing explosive bullets.

"We immediately took to our parachutes. The blazing balloon collapsed and plunged twenty feet away from us, the fire scorching it as it fell.

"I didn't see the German aviator until about a minute after my parachute had dropped. Then he dropped past me, firing not at me, but at the parachute ropes. I saw tracer bullets overhead had cut two ropes. The parachute began to wobble and threatened to collapse.

"The enemy flyer drew a circle, then came back, despite the 'archies' (high angle guns), whose shells were menacing me as well as him. "I tried to use my revolver, hoping I could land one shot before plunging. I was hampered by the harness. The coward deliberately grinned at my first shot. Then he fired again at the ropes. I fell with a sudden jerk. I saw the third rope swiftly unraveling; it had been half cut. Just then a shell burst near and drove the plane away.

"Imagine my sensation, swinging helplessly in the air, watching the rope, the parting of which would plunge me— Well, the parachute collapsed about thirty feet above a forest. Here I am and my only hope is to get back and get a chance at that German aviator. I remember his plane number—yes, I got his number."

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A Wonderful Remedy That Is a Natural Aid and Relieves the Tension.



"The expectant mother revolves in her mind all we understand by destiny. And it is of the utmost importance that her physical comfort be our first thought.

There is a most splendid remedy for this purpose, known as Mother's Friend. It is applied over the muscles of the stomach, gently rubbed in, and at once penetrates to relieve the strain on nerves, cords and ligaments. It makes the muscles so pliant that they expand easily when baby arrives and pain and danger at the crisis is naturally less.

Mother's Friend is for external use only. It is absolutely safe and wonderfully effective. It enables the expectant mother to preserve her health and strength and she remains a pretty mother by having avoided the suffering and danger which would otherwise accompany such an occasion. Every nerve, muscle and tendon is thoroughly lubricated.

Mother's Friend is prepared by the Bradford Regulator Co., 531 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. They will mail you an intensely interesting "Motherhood Book." Write them to send it to you, and in the meantime send or phone to your druggist today for a bottle of Mother's Friend.

Every woman should aid nature in her glorious work. Mother's Friend makes it possible for you to do so, and should be used regularly without fail, night and morning.

SCHEDULE CHANGE

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.
Effective Sunday, October 20, 1918.

NORTHWARD.

A NEW TRAIN (NO. 16) will leave Byrd Street Station 3:40 P. M. daily, arriving Washington 7:25 P. M., stopping only at Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Dining car service.

TRAIN 16 (local) will leave Elba Station at 9 A. M. daily instead of 8:50 A. M., arriving Washington 12:50 P. M.

TRAIN 56 will leave Main Street Station 9:30 A. M. daily instead of 9:15 A. M., arriving Washington 1:15 P. M.

TRAIN 80 will leave Byrd Street Station at 8 P. M. daily instead of 8:10 P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

A NEW TRAIN (NO. 15) will leave Washington 11:50 A. M. daily, making limited local stops, arriving Byrd Street Station 3:30 P. M. Parlor and dining cars.

TRAIN 9 (local) will arrive Elba Station 12:30 P. M. daily instead of 12:15 P. M.

TRAIN 43 will leave Washington 9:35 A. M. daily instead of 9:30 A. M., arriving Main Street Station 1 P. M.

TRAIN 67, leaving Washington 2:10 P. M. daily, will be withdrawn.

TRAIN 55, leaving Washington 8 P. M. daily, will arrive Main Street Station 9:55 P. M. instead of 9:27 P. M.

TRAIN 61, leaving Washington 8 P. M. daily, will arrive Main Street Station 11:40 P. M. instead of 11:25 P. M.

J. B. MORTIMER, Traffic Manager.

Women Aid Farmers.—Every morning at 6 o'clock, all summer, Placer county, California, women and girls have been piling into automobiles at their city homes to spin out into the country, where they have rendered splendid service to the farmers in all kinds of agricultural work.

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